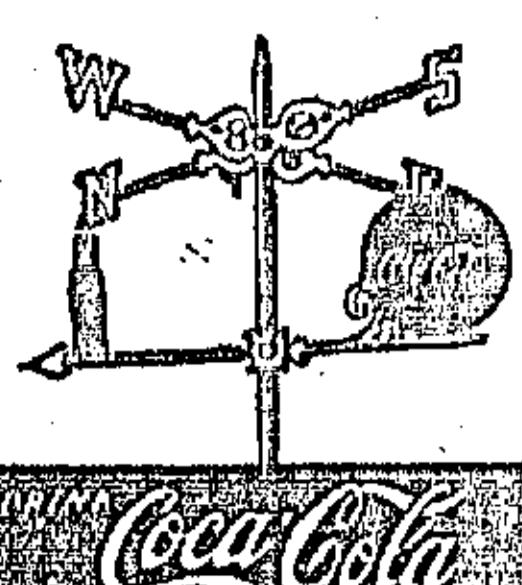


Around The Corner
From Anywhere



The Hongkong Telegraph

VOL. VI NO. 22

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1951.

Price 20 Cents

KOREA FRONT GOES INTO LULL

Heavy Casualties Inflicted On Communists By Artillery

COMMENT

Seeking condemnation of the Peking Communist regime as aggressors in Korea, the United States gained her way and by the overwhelming majority which carries conviction. The danger of an aggravation of the present situation is obvious enough, but the step was perfectly logical, and it had only been avoided earlier by a sober sense of restraint to give Mao Tse-tung and his cohorts every opportunity to conform to normal international obligations.

Strenuous efforts by the chief Indian delegate to avert direct challenge were undoubtedly sincere in motive, but the very method of the Mao Tse-tung approach was its own undoing. Waverers in purpose, reluctant to force the issue, were unlikely to be persuaded by a clear declaration that if the United Nations gathered enough courage to call a spade a spade, the door to peace negotiations would be closed.

There can be but one definition of such tactics—that Peking believed she could still rely on the pistol-point.

Had circumstances prevented the necessity of branding, so much the better, but events in Korea had forcefully raised questions as to how long the United Nations could sidetrack the real issue of Chinese aggression without stultifying itself and surrendering its principles.

Even so, much has been salvaged. The Political Committee's endorsement of the American resolution does not preclude the possibility of a peaceful settlement if Sir Benegal Rau has any warrant for his assurance of Peking's desire for peace and willingness to negotiate. The United Nations has been put on its mettle, but no sanctions will be imposed against the Chinese mainland before further attempts at mediation are exhausted, and not without serious study by all concerned. A committee will be set up to consider additional measures against the aggression, but no decision will be irrevocably binding on those opposed.

UN Forces Continue Slow Methodical Advance

A lull developed along the Korean front today, fighting being confined to small but fierce blows and counter blows for the possession of a hill strongpoint seven miles northeast of Suwon.

United Nations troops today, after failing to dislodge the Communists with artillery and air bombardment, went in with bayonets and hand-grenades and tonight the Communists were reported to be counter-attacking.

ENGLAND'S TEST CHANGES

Adelaide, Jan. 31. England have made two changes from the side beaten in the third Test in selecting their team for the fourth Test against Australia, starting here on Friday.

The team is:
Freddie Brown (captain),
Len Hutton,
C. Washbrook,
R. T. Simpson,
D. Compton,
D. S. Sheppard,
T. G. Evans,
A. V. Bedser,
D. Wright,
J. J. Warr and
R. Tattersall.
Brian Close is 12th man.

Sheppard and Tattersall come in for W. G. Parkhouse and Trevor Bailey, who broke his thumb in the third Test. It will be Tattersall's first Test and Sheppard's first against Australia.

Sheppard has played against the West Indies. Tattersall, with his Lancashire colleague, Brian Statham, joined the MCC party on January 1 as "reinforcements" following the completion of the Party through injury. He has played in two matches in Australia since then.—Reuter.

Belfast Dock Catastrophe

Belfast, Jan. 31. At least eight men were killed when a gangway leading from the Argentine whale factory ship Juan Peron collapsed and hurled them onto the dockside and into the water here today.

Seventy men were crowding ashore at the end of the day's work when the gangway collapsed, hurling them 50 feet to the dockside.

Others fell into the water.

Eight bodies were later recovered and 20 men were taken to hospital.

The Juan Peron, 32,000 tons, is the largest whale factory ship in the world. She was drawn up to a wharf in Belfast Shipyards.—Reuter.

The result of the counter-attack was not yet known. Warren White, AAP-Reuter correspondent, quoted a front-line officer as saying that artillery strikes today "must have killed thousands of Chinese Communists" in the east sector of the west front.

On a nearby hill about 150 Communists had pulled back eastwards after trying to fight off the advancing United Nations troops.

Apart from this, today developed into what an Eighth Army spokesman described as "the quietest day since we made contact with the enemy."

The spokesman said however that the United Nations troops on the west front continued their "slow, methodical advance." They patrolled extensively, one patrol probing nine miles north of Suwon—the deepest penetration of the week-old United Nations offensive.

Air reconnaissance reported that the Communists had pulled

back in some sectors, but that "no general withdrawal" had taken place.

Pilots spotted new Communist defence lines being built on the Han River, about 20 miles northeast of Seoul.

Fifth Air Force Headquarters claimed today that air attacks destroyed two radio transmitting stations at the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

Fighters set on fire with napalm and rockets villages behind the Communist lines in the western sector of the front. Other widespread attacks were made today on troops communication systems and dumps.

On the eastern sector 500 North Koreans attacked Allied positions five miles southeast of Pyongch'ang, 13 miles north of the mining town of Yong-wol, and forced a United Nations reconnaissance unit to withdraw from the town.

Two North Korean battalions repelled South Korean attacks south of the east coast town of Kangnung.

United Nations naval guns, rockets and planes battered North Korean communications for the second day running, pounding the town of Kosong, an important road and rail centre on the east coast 15 miles south of the 38th Parallel.—Reuter.

Savage Attack On Constable

A police constable C3711 attached to Eastern Police Station was attacked by unknown assailants while on duty at Wan Chai Road near Wood Road about 3.10 a.m. this morning, and robbed him of his revolver after stabbing him.

The constable, after being stabbed, called for help and the alarm was heard by Mr Lai Sui-wing, well-known footballer who played for the Kit Chee Football Club, who lived nearby the place. Mr Lai found the constable lying on the ground near a lorry.

The constable was taken to Queen Mary Hospital where his condition was reported to be critical. He received nine stab wounds on the body.

Biting Cold In U.S. Persists

New York, Jan. 31. Two days of biting cold, snow and sleet have caused 60 deaths in the United States.

Ten persons were frozen to death in Texas, where serious cattle and citrus and vegetable crop losses were reported in the rich Rio Grande Valley.

Snowstorms closed many schools in the East and South.—Reuter.

Barbara Seeks Divorce

Hollywood, Jan. 31. Miss Barbara Stanwyck filed a suit today to divorce Robert Taylor, ending their 11-year marriage.

The actress charged Taylor with extreme cruelty. She said when they were separated on December 15, she was tired of being a wife by long-distance telephone.—United Press.

CANADIAN BRIDGE DISASTER

Three Rivers, Quebec, Jan. 31.

Four spans of the Duplessis Bridge crashed into the ice-covered St Maurice River, where it joins the St Lawrence, here early today, carrying at least four motorists to their deaths.

Police feared that yet another had been killed. Three people injured were taken to hospital. Two bodies were recovered from sunken cars later in the day.

Residents living nearby said that the bridge went down with such a noise that they thought an earthquake had occurred. The falling spans tore out light wires and telephone cables.

Each span of the \$3,000,000 bridge is about 180 feet long. The bridge connects Three Rivers with Cap de la Madeleine across the St Maurice River.

First reports from the scheme said that the three spans crashed plunging down in a "V" whose point crushed through the ice of the frozen river.

The bridge, which was opened by the Premier of Quebec in June, 1948, has six spans. The spans which collapsed this morning linked Three Rivers with the point of land on the opposite side of the St Maurice River.—Reuter.

Attlee Silences His Party Critics

London, Jan. 31. The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, is reported to have silenced foreign policy and re-armament critics in his own Labour ranks today with a private speech described afterwards by Members of Parliament as "brilliant."

For two and a quarter hours, the Prime Minister and most of his Ministers faced the Parliamentary Labour Party behind the locked doors of a room in the House of Commons.

Left-wing and pacifist critics argued that Britain should try to negotiate with Russia for a settlement before embarking on her new £4,700 million arms drive.

But Mr Attlee is said to have rallied a big majority to his side with the insistence that negotiations must be from strength and not from weakness.

Members of Parliament said afterwards that it was a lively meeting, with a good deal of plain speaking.—Reuter.

The critics, about 20 strong, expressed dismay at the United Nations decision to brand China an aggressor, and others argued that the re-arming of Germany was a mistake likely to provoke Russia.

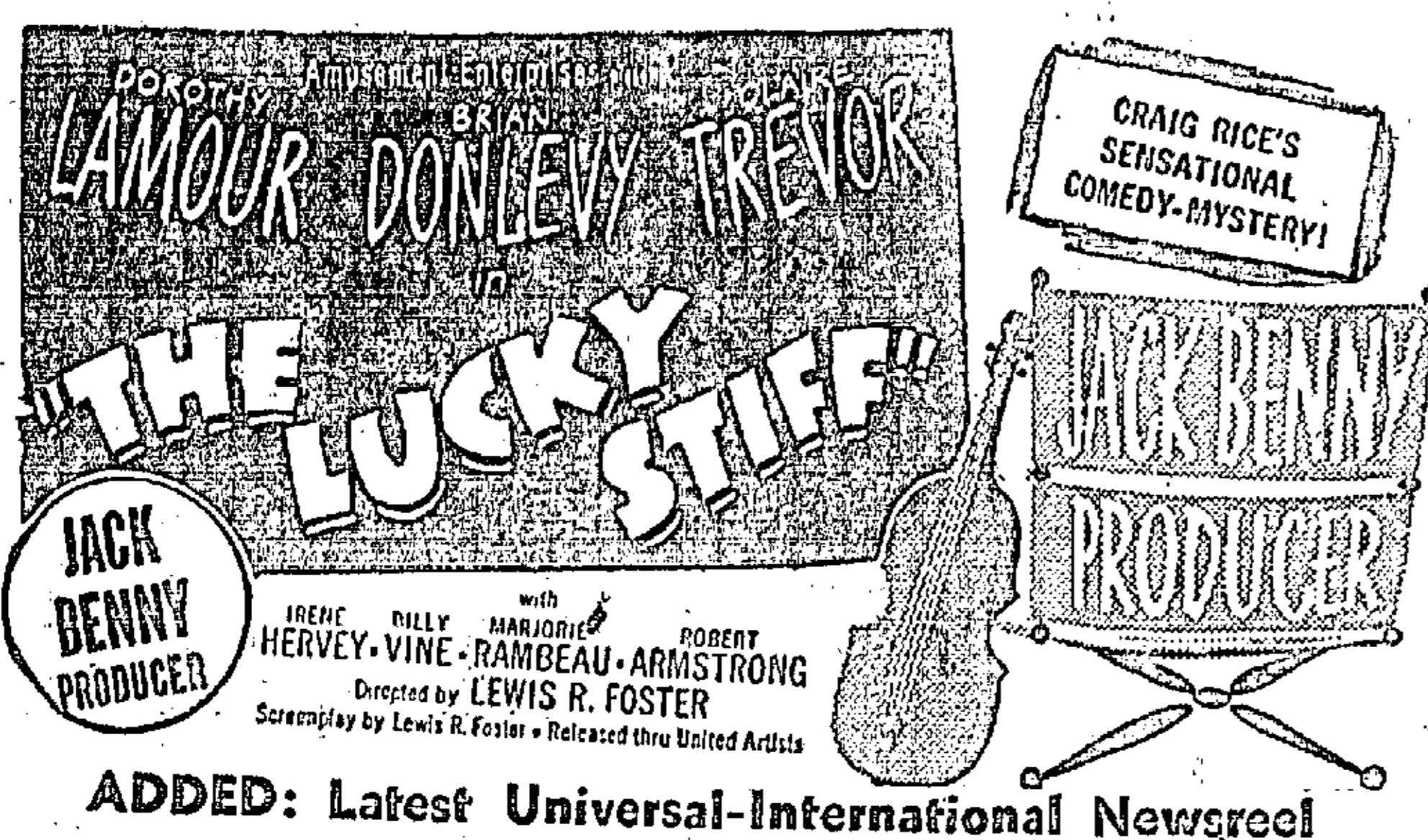
Mr Attlee gave a review of the aims of British policy from 1945 till now.

Members of Parliament said that Mr Attlee answered the criticism that Britain is allowing herself to be dragged at the heels of American foreign policy.—Reuter.

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PROGRAMME FOR FEBRUARY

EVERY TUESDAY

Feb. 6th) .. 13th) 8 p.m. WHIST WITH
.. 20th) .. CASH PRIZES.
.. 27th)

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Feb. 7th) 8 p.m. FILM SHOW.
.. 14th) .. REELS—
.. 21st) .. DANCING CLASS.
.. 28th) .. TOMMY'S TURN—
VARIETY SHOW.
.. 28th) .. DANCE.

EVERY THURS. DARTS AND
TABLE TENNIS.

EVERY FRIDAY 8 p.m. TOMBOLA.

EVERY SAT. 8 p.m. TOMBOLA—
SNOWBALL.

EVERY SUNDAY

Feb. 4th 7 p.m. FILM SHOWS
.. 11th " Titles to be
announced
.. 18th " later
.. 25th "



Squadron Leader R. S. Kingsford, Mrs. A. E. Pearson, Dr Y. T. Liu and Mrs Kingsford photographed at the Hongkong University Alumni Association's annual dinner dance at the "Gripps." — Staff Photographer.

NUCLEAR EXPERIMENTS GOING APACE: BUT UNDER STRICTEST SECRECY

Washington, Jan. 31.

America reported "continued progress" on atomic weapons today. Its Atomic Energy Commission said that preparations for more full-scale weapon tests continued in close co-ordination with the United States armed forces.

The Enewetak proving grounds in the Marshall Islands and a bombing and gunnery range in Nevada were being used for experiments "necessary to the atomic weapons development programme."

The Commission's ninth half-yearly report to Congress emphasised that the Government was planning new plants and expanded operations of its whole atomic energy programme "to serve the nation's interests in the years immediately ahead."

The report, a summary of the year's programme, "insofar as they can be reported within the limits of national security," disclosed that more than 6,000 shipments of radioactive isotopes were produced at the Oakridge National Laboratory.

These isotopes are of great value in medical, biological and other research and are also used for treating cancer and other diseases.

Their production is one of the Commission's major activities.

The year's production amounted to more than 40 percent of the total 15,000 shipments made since the isotope programme began in 1946.

They were being used in 939 departments of 485 United States institutions and in 175 institutions in 29 nations abroad.

NEW SUPPLY SOURCES

The Commission reported new supply sources for atomic ores, the construction of additional facilities at Oakridge and of additions to plutonium production facilities at Hanford, Washington State.

An experimental reactor for testing the feasibility of creating new nuclear fuel faster than it was consumed, was being completed at the testing station at Idaho.

A materials testing reactor and a land-based submarine thermal reactor were also being constructed.

Mr Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said today that all information about the Nevada test explosions will be withheld to stop the Russians finding out about them.

Mr Dean used the term "atomic bomb" in referring to the blasts, two of which were

set off last weekend, but later said that was not exactly what he meant.

"They are essentially experimental nuclear detonations," he told a news conference, and said that his description was cumbersome but necessary to have a correct idea.

SPECULATION BEGINS

There has been speculation that the Nevada blasts are small-scale atomic explosions which may find a military application in such weapons as guided missiles or shells with atomic warheads.

Mr Dean said that the Commission would not comment on any such speculation. Neither would it announce future explosions in advance nor tell anything about them afterwards, the Chairman said, adding: "We do not want Russian observers, official or unofficial, at these tests."

"And we do not want the nature of these tests, or their success or lack of success, known." — Reuter.

New Members Of Council

Lake Success, Jan. 31.

Representatives of the Netherlands, Turkey and Brazil took their places in the Security Council today for the first time since their election by the General Assembly last September.

Each was elected for a three-year term beginning on Jan. 1. The belated seating was due to the fact that today was the first time the Security Council had met this year.

It was called into session to strike the Korean question from its agenda to enable the General Assembly to deal with the matter.—Reuter.

Clash South Of Hanoi

Paris, Jan. 31.

French Union troops killed 15 Vietminh and captured five in a violent clash with a Vietminh unit near Phatdiem, 60 miles south of Hanoi, according to a communiqué today from Saigon, the capital of French Indo-China.

The French also regained important stocks of mortars and grenades in the action.

French Navy river units sank 30 Vietminh sampans loaded with ammunition near Thaibinh, 50 miles southeast of Hanoi. The communiqué also said that a Commando raid destroyed two Vietminh camps in the Annam-Laos coastal region, and the Air Force successfully attacked Vietminh concentrations north of Phulangthuong, in Tonkin Province.

A widespread series of French reconnaissance patrols and ambushes resulted in 23 Vietminh soldiers being killed and 40 captured. — Reuter.

Discussions On Eritrea

London, Jan. 31.

Mr Eduardo Matienzo, United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea, met Mr Kenneth Younger, British Minister of State, today.

Mr Matienzo is in London for discussions with Foreign Office officials on the implementation of the United Nations' General Assembly's decision last year that Eritrea should become an autonomous State federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown.

Later, he will go on to Asmara to draft a constitution for Eritrea and advise and aid an Eritrean assembly in adopting this.—Reuter.

Partial Relaxation Of Wage Freeze

Washington, Jan. 31.

The Government partly lifted its freeze on wages today to permit increase for John L. Lewis' softcoal miners and other unions which had negotiated them before the lid was clamped on Friday. The miners will receive their \$1.60 daily raise, starting today.—United Press.

GEN. MACARTHUR CONFIDENT

Capable Of Inflicting Staggering Losses On Chinese Reds

Propaganda Tending To Cloud Real Issue

Lake Success, Jan. 31.

General MacArthur reported to the United Nations today that it was within the capabilities of his troops "to continue to inflict staggering losses" upon the Chinese Communist forces in Korea.

Congress Pledged To Secrecy

Washington, Jan. 31. President Truman presented to Congress members today the outline of America's biggest tax increase ever—reported to be about \$16,500 million.

The Congress members, who deal with legislation, were asked to keep secret everything discussed in this "pay as you go" plan to finance the United States defence effort.—Reuter.

The statement was made in one of his periodic reports to United Nations headquarters covering the operations of the United Nations command for the period December 1 to 15 last.

General MacArthur said that during the period covered by the report, interrogation of Chinese Communist prisoners revealed both the extent of Chinese participation in Korea and basic Chinese intentions.

He said he had no doubt left that "it has long been the plan of the Chinese Communist authorities to commit as much of their war resources in manpower and materials as may be necessary to ensure the destruction of the United Nations command and prevent the United Nations from bringing order and unification to all of Korea."

General MacArthur said that the Communist centres of the world had sought to "propagandise" the idea that the United Nations command had been shattered by the Chinese attack in November (after the opening of General MacArthur's "End The War" offensive).

"They have sought to create the illusion of a major tactical disaster—to point to Chinese Communist intervention in the Korean conflict as solely responsive to our own tactical decisions and movements.

"All of this is pure nonsense."

HIGH MORALE

"The United Nations command is in excellent shape with high morale, conspicuous self-confidence and marked battle efficiency."

"It is in no sense a defeated command," General MacArthur continued.

"The entry of Communist China into the Korean conflict—a risk inherent in our Korean operations for their very inception—was responsive alone to decisions long determined upon and given effect by the destruction of North Korean satellite forces."

CLOUDING ISSUE

"The principal factor underlying the existing situation—that the United Nations command is now opposed by the combined war resources of Communist China—has become somewhat obscured by this task of propaganda tending to cloud the real issue."

"The United Nations command, due to intervening circumstances quite beyond its power to control was unable to complete the execution of its prescribed mission."

"It is within its present capabilities, however, to continue to inflict staggering losses upon this new enemy and cause an enormous and progressive attrition to Chinese Communist forces in Korea," the report said.—Reuter.

Gold Coast Elections

Accra, Jan. 31. Gold Coast Africans will choose the first Legislative Assembly (Parliament) in their history next week. Voting begins on Monday and will continue until Tuesday.

The Gold Coast, situated on the tropical belt of West Africa, has been ruled as a British colony since 1872. In area it is almost as large as the British Isles, and all but 6,700 of its four million inhabitants are of African stock.

The elections, to be held under the Gold Coast's new Constitution, will not give the Africans complete independence but they will make themselves responsible for the conduct of public affairs subject to the final ruling of the Governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke.—Reuter.

French Envoy At The Kremlin

Moscow, Jan. 31. The French Ambassador to Russia, M. Yves Chataignau, today called on the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Alexander Bogomolov.

Details of the interview, which was by appointment, were not disclosed. It was believed to be purely on Franco-Soviet affairs.—Reuter.

Washington, Jan. 31. The French Prime Minister, M. René Pleven, paid a 10-minute farewell call on President Truman today. M. Pleven told White House reporters that he had thanked President Truman for his courtesy and for the "successful meetings I think we had."

He will leave tomorrow night for Ottawa for talks with the Canadian Government.—Reuter.

The Defence Department announced today that exercise "Sundog II" would be held in the sub-Arctic area north of Port Churchill, Manitoba, between the middle of February and the first week of March, one of the severest parts of the winter.

No reporters or other non-military personnel would be allowed to watch the exercise.—Reuter.



U.S. Airmen In Britain

London, Jan. 31. About 15,000 members of the American Air Force are stationed in Britain together with 1,500 sailors and 25 soldiers, the Air Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, said today.

A Labour Member, Mr Fred Longden, who had asked for these figures in the House of Commons, wanted to know how long "this humiliating occupation" was likely to last.

Mr Henderson replied that he could not accept Mr Longden's comment. The Americans would be retained here so long as necessary in the interests of common defence, he added.

Mr Anthony Eden, the deputy leader of the Opposition, asked: "Are not all welcome who freely come and freely go?" There was no further reply.—Reuter.

Shunters Stage Wildcat Strike

Chicago, Jan. 31. A fast spread of the strike of railway shunters, which started in Chicago and Detroit yesterday, threatened to disrupt railway transport throughout the country today.

The unauthorised walk-out, the second shunters' strike in six weeks, spread to eight key cities in less than 24 hours.

An Army spokesman said that the stoppage threatened "serious effects" to war shipments. As a result of the strike, several passenger trains were cancelled, thousands of goods wagons began piling up in the cities hit by the strike and a steel company in Chicago laid off 1,800 workers.—Reuter.

War Games In Canada

Ottawa, Jan. 31. Canada is to hold a great Army and Air Force exercise to test the tactics, men and equipment she proposes to use to defend her Northern Territories.

The Defence Department announced today that exercise "Sundog II" would be held in the sub-Arctic area north of Port Churchill, Manitoba, between the middle of February and the first week of March, one of the severest parts of the winter.

No reporters or other non-military personnel would be allowed to watch the exercise.—Reuter.

FLYING SKIRTS—With hands poised gracefully above her head, dancer Teresa executes a dazzling twirl which sweeps her skirt out in a wide circle as she rehearses for the Spanish Ballet's season in London. Teresa and her husband, Luisillo, are the leading dancers of a 20-member troupe.

Gen. Eisenhower's Report On Trip

Washington, Jan. 31.

General Dwight Eisenhower reported to President Truman and the Cabinet today on his recent survey of Western European defences and the progress being made in establishing a unified Atlantic Pact Army.

General Eisenhower said afterwards that he hoped his European mission increased chances for world peace and security.

He lunched alone with Mr Truman, then the two went to the White House, where the general reported to the Cabinet at a 55-minute meeting. The White House said General Eisenhower "summarised his conversations at the various national capitals he has visited during the last three weeks and gave an account of the progress that is being made toward the establishment of a unified European defence force."

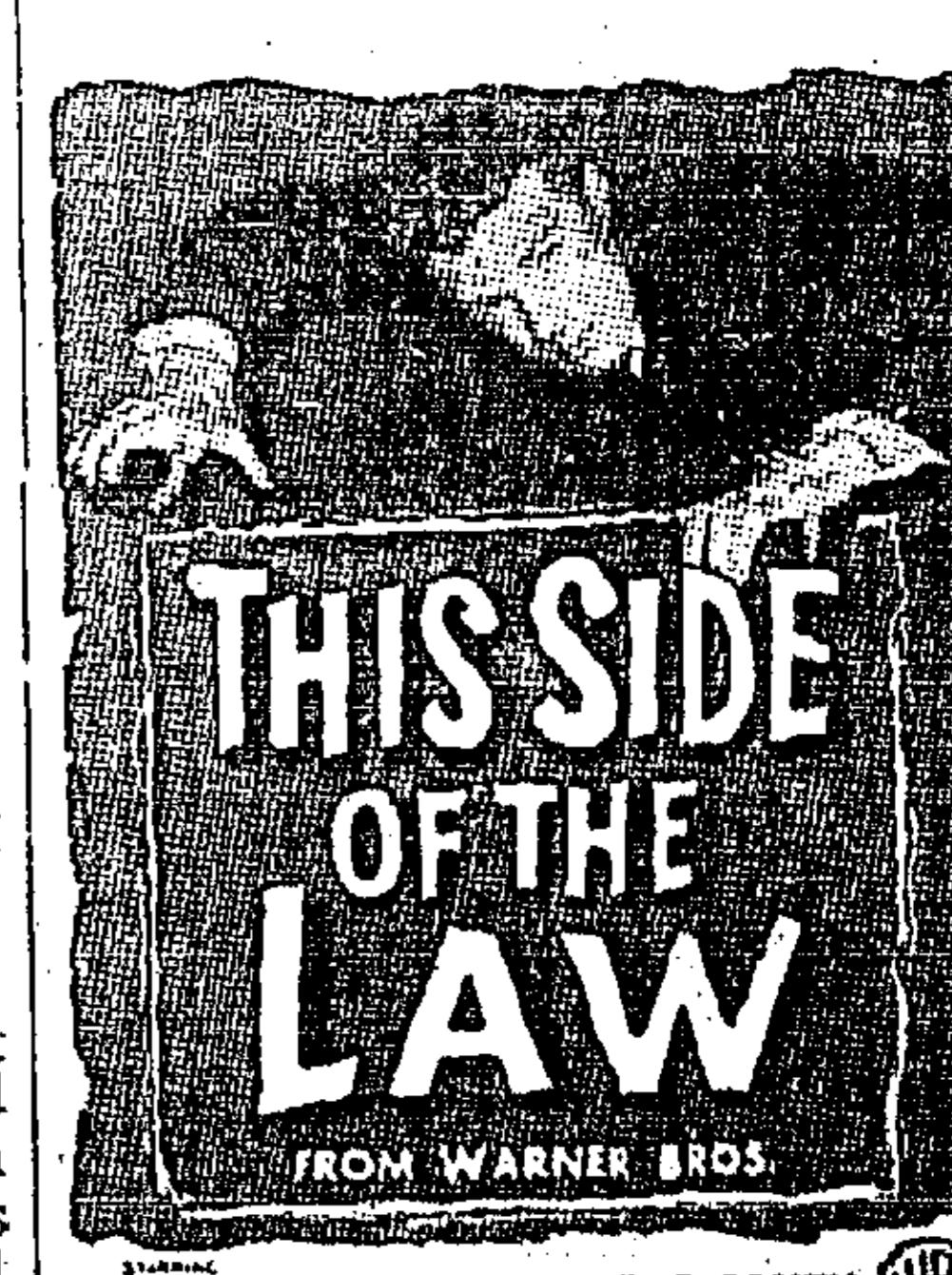
The White House Press secretary, Mr. Joseph Short, refused to elaborate on the tone of General Eisenhower's report, saying that would come out tomorrow morning. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Oscar Chapman, said he found Eisenhower's report "very informative and most helpful".

Later General Eisenhower also reported to the standing group of the North Atlantic Treaty organisation. Tomorrow he will report to an informal joint session of Congress and then report to the nation by radio on Friday night.

President Truman, the Cabinet and the military already are sold on the idea of sending American troops to Europe. It is Congress that General Eisenhower must convince and all signs indicate he is the man that can do the job. In the foreign policy debate of recent weeks, only comparatively few Republican Congressmen have taken an outright

Queens

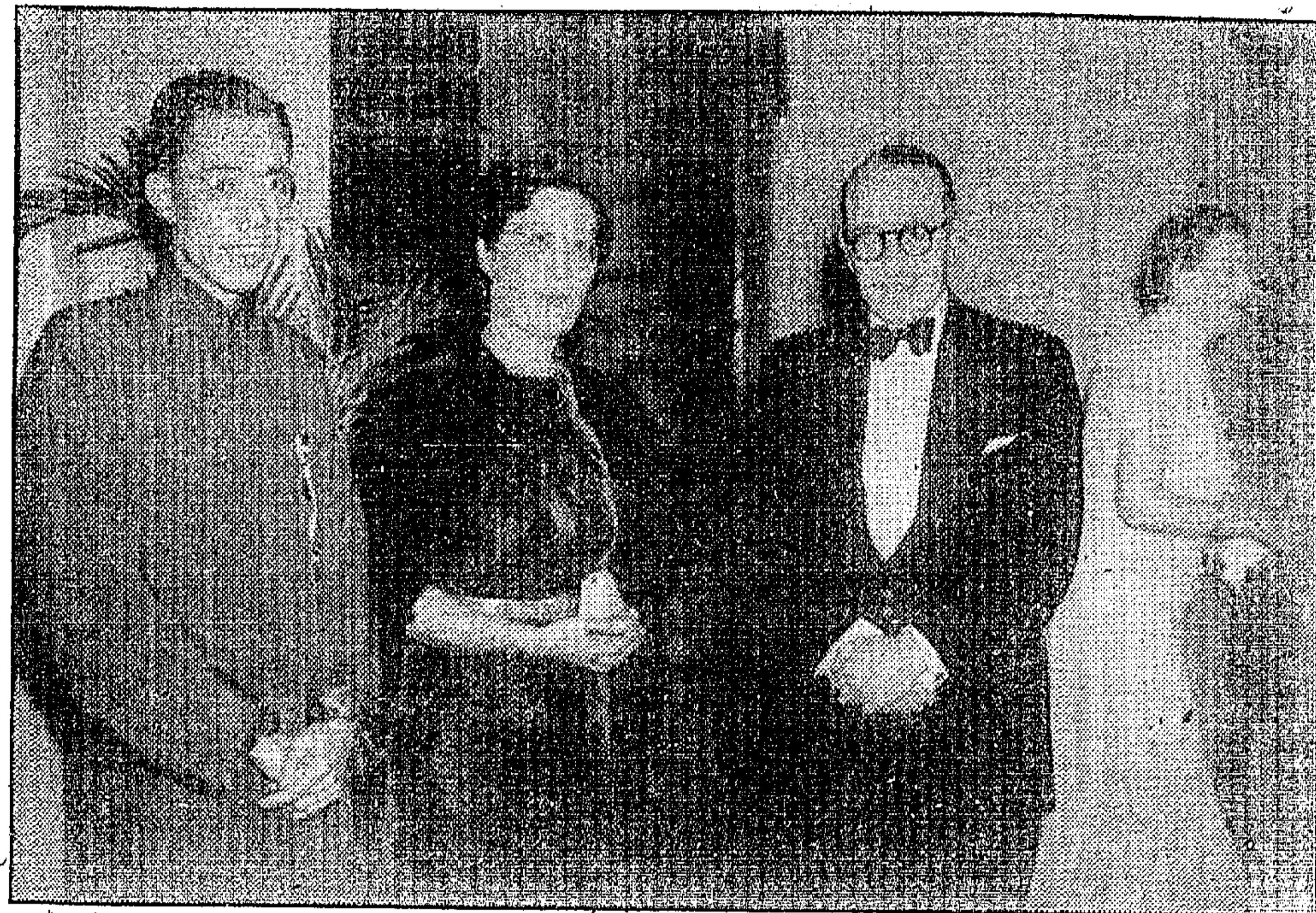
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— Next Change —
"DUCHESS OF IDAHO"

AMERICAN SANCTIONS POLICY

U.S. Not To Press For Breaking Of Diplomatic Relations



The Director of Education, Mr D. J. S. Crozier (right) photographed at the Hongkong University Alumni Association's annual dinner dance at the "Gripps" with Miss Eleanor Thom, of Bellilos Girls' School.—Staff Photographer.

Death Sentence For Murderer

Tokyo, Jan. 31.
The District Court of Urawa today sentenced Morio Takeuchi to death after finding him guilty of raping, murdering and robbing three young girls between 1948 and the spring of 1950.

Twenty-five-year-old Takeuchi, a cattle-dealer of Matsugama town, Saitama Prefecture, took the girls into the mountain, violated and strangled them, then robbed them of their valuables.—Reuter.

Ban On Arms For Spain To Remain

London, Jan. 31.
Britain will not send any spare arms to Spain, Mr Kenneth Younger, Minister of States for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

American Aid To Guerillas Talk Again

Washington, Jan. 31.
American officials are giving serious consideration to a change of policy that would involve assisting anti-Communist guerillas on the Chinese mainland, usually reliable sources said today.

This would be one means of diverting the Communist strength, which might otherwise be employed against Korea and Indo-China, these officials believed.

Three questions to be answered before any final decision can be taken are as follows:

1. How effective and determined are the guerilla forces?
2. Are they loyal to Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as the Nationalists assert?
3. Would arms and equipment furnished to them definitely be used against the Communists and not allowed their falling into enemy hands?

Officials at the present time see two primary military requirements regarding China. One is to continue to strengthen Formosa's defences against the day when the Chinese Communists try to make good on their threat to conquer the island. The other is to use any reasonable means to divert the Communist strength.—Reuter.

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Ernest Bevin Progressing

London, Jan. 31.
Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, who is ill with pneumonia, is continuing to make good progress, a Foreign Office spokesman said tonight. The Foreign Secretary, who is nearly 70, was taken seriously ill last week with a patch of pneumonia on one lung following an attack of influenza.—Reuter.

Schumacher Plan

Bonn, Jan. 31.
Dr Kurt Schumacher, the West German Social Democrat leader, has proposed to the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, that the coming four powers' conference should arrange for the holding of free, general, secret and direct elections for an all-German Parliament.

"I propose that you should make this proposition to the four powers as the most urgent desire of the entire German people," Dr Schumacher wrote.—Reuter.

Speculation Over The Next Move By United States

Washington, Jan. 31.
American officials advised representatives of the British Commonwealth of Nations and other countries today that the United States intended to push ahead for United Nations approval of international economic sanctions against Communist China.

Authoritative sources reported that United States officials, in a number of luncheon conversations today with representatives of key countries in the United Nations, expressed the view that this was the next logical step after the world organisation's 44-7 vote condemning Red China as an aggressor in Korea.

They added, however, that American officials had given assurances that they did not intend to ask for diplomatic sanctions which would involve the breaking of relations with Peking by countries such as Britain and India and others who already have recognised the Communist Government.

The dominant reaction of foreign diplomats to the United Nations act condemning Chinese "aggression" appeared to be one of relief that the world organisation had avoided an impasse which would have split it squarely in two. Most foreign diplomats polled by the United Press expressed the opinion that Communist China had been given more than ample opportunity to come to terms with the United Nations had Peking wished to do so.

There appeared to be little sympathy here, outside the Russian and Indian Embassies, for the contention of Sir Benegal Rau that the act of condemnation had shattered promising hopes of peace negotiations. Both foreign and American diplomatic officials expressed the opinion that the weakness in Sir Benegal's position was that he had been unable or unwilling at any time to lay before the United Nations Political Committee an explicit and textual exposition of Peking's sentiment and intentions.

Diplomats here said their United Nations representatives had come to the reluctant conclusion that Sir Benegal had no basic information concerning Peking's attitude on the subject of peace in Korea.

A PRECEDENT

Whatever the merits of any of the arguments advanced here, one thing appeared clear to neutral observers—the United States, having seized the initiative in the matter of branding Red China as an aggressor, did not intend to let the matter rest there. At the same time, American officials did not intend to push the matter to a point where the majority of other nations would not follow. Therefore they appeared ready to ask economic sanctions, but not diplomatic sanctions, in an effort to show some implementation of the condemnatory resolution. However, foreign diplomats, recalling the historic failure of the sanctions against Mussolini when Il Duce invaded Ethiopia, thought the Americans would be winning only a paper victory if they were able to force the United Nations stand on this issue.

They recognised, as did American officials themselves, that the strongest bargaining power the United Nations had was an augmented force standing just south of the 38th Parallel and ready to continue the fight. For this reason, many diplomats here thought the most important part of the resolution passed on Tuesday night was that portion which left the way open for further peace negotiations with

Peking if the Chinese Reds showed a desire to avail themselves of the opportunity. They viewed this opportunity as not being confined to Peking alone but as applying likewise to New Delhi.

They professed the belief that if India were sincere in its peace efforts it would still try to mediate through that portion of the resolution. In this light, some American diplomats viewed Sir Benegal's "disaster" statement as an admission that New Delhi had never had any real peace offers from Peking.—United Press.

U.S. PART IN EMPIRE TALKS

London, Jan. 31.
A Labour Peer, Lord Calverley, asked in Parliament for a Government statement clarifying the position of the United States at the next Commonwealth conference in Ceylon.

Lord Oggmore, Parliamentary Secretary to the Commonwealth Relations Office, told him in a written reply that the meeting which was due to open in Colombo on Feb. 12 was not solely a Commonwealth conference.

The report of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee, which met last in London in September, stressed the hope that it would be possible for non-Commonwealth countries to take part fully in the Colombo Plan (for the development of South and South-East Asia) in the near future, Lord Oggmore added.

Representatives of the non-Commonwealth countries in the South and South-East Asian area attended the London meeting as observers, he said.

As at the London meeting, invitations to the forthcoming Colombo meeting had been sent to Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and the Associated States of Indo-China, as well as to the Commonwealth countries concerned.

The Ceylon Government had also invited the United States and the Philippines. (The United States has accepted the invitation).—Reuter.

Fighting In Burma

Rangoon, Jan. 31.
Burmese Government troops killed 47 Karens and wounded many more in two engagements in the Myaungmya area, 50 miles south of Rangoon, it was announced here today.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TRIBUTES TO FIGHTING ABILITIES OF CHINESE REDS

Russians Ask Postponement

Washington, Jan. 31. Russia has asked for a postponement of negotiations on a settlement with the United States over wartime lend-lease, a State Department spokesman said today.

No reason was given for the request and the Russians were unable to set a definite date for a resumption of negotiations, he said.

Negotiations for a settlement of the Soviet Union's wartime lend-lease account, estimated at US\$10,800 million, were reopened here two weeks ago. Four meetings have been held at the State Department and the fifth meeting was scheduled for today. — Reuter.

NEHRU'S CALL FOR UNITY

Ahmedabad, Jan. 31. The Prime Minister of India, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, today appealed to members of the Indian National Congress—the ruling party of the country—and the Indian people to show the "largest measure of unity and co-operation in this hour of national crisis."

He made this appeal when introducing a "national unity" resolution to a meeting of the All-India Council of the Congress, calling upon Congressmen to enlist the people's co-operation in the Indian Government's efforts to solve the problems of food, finance and industry.

It also urged the people "to sink their differences, work hard and increase the national wealth."

The resolution was unanimously passed by the Council.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr Nehru said that the Indian people themselves should solve their problems. He gave the assurance that the Government would obtain foreign aid as much as possible.

The session was attended by over 300 leading members of the Party, now meeting in view of the changed conditions since 1947, when the Party's main goal of national freedom was reached with the transfer of power.—Reuter.

Dunkirk Protest

Dunkirk, Jan. 31. All dockers went on strike here today in protest against German rearmament. The strike was expected to last until late today.—Reuter.

On the Western Front in Korea, Jan. 31.

General Matthew B. Ridgway, the Commander of the Eighth Army, who visited the Western front today, praised the fighting qualities of the Chinese Communist soldiers opposing the United Nations forces north of Suwon.

"They stay in their well-constructed trenches no matter how much artillery or air strikes are put on them," he said.

"The only way to get them out is to get into their trenches and kill them. They are well-trained and well-disciplined."

General Ridgway also praised the Chinese Communists for their methods of concealment. "They are experts in concealment and camouflage and they work hard at digging deep, narrow trenches with underground tunnels linking them," he said.

"And we have found their hard work pays them dividends."

Lieutenant Kenneth Schneider backed up the American Commander's statement when he described a battle between his tanks and 200 Chinese Communists in a tiny pine forest today.

Lieut. Schneider said: "We advanced to within 50 feet of the pine forest before they opened fire. They sniped at us with rifles and machine-guns from their foxholes any time anyone showed as much as a whisker."

"They would not leave their foxholes until we were almost over the top. Then they leapt up and ran back 20 or 30 yards to other foxholes and started firing again."

"They fought tenaciously and well, and they seemed ready to die." — Reuter.

Schneider said that the only thing likely to shift such fighters from their trenches would be the use of flame-throwing tanks.

"Flame-throwing would be an expensive way of killing them but it would be worth the thirty bucks of the taxpayers' money to kill one Communist," he said.

BURMA TACTICS

Major Stewart Carse who served with the Chinese forces in Burma and China during the last war, said that the Communists on the Korean front were using tactics learned in action against the Japanese.

He said: "The formation we met today was just the kind of thing we used to run into in Burma. The Chinese Communists had dug in thoroughly. It must have taken them three or four days to complete their trenches. They placed themselves in such a position that we could not attack one position without completely exposing ourselves to other positions."

"I recognise in this exactly the same tactics used by the Japanese against us in Burma. And possibly some of the men who had dug or planned the positions we attacked today learned about them in the same place and at the same time as I did back in Burma."

Front line officers who fought the Japanese in the last war have several times in the last few days remarked on the striking similarity between the Chinese Communist tactics in Korea and the Japanese tactics in the last war.—Reuter.

ing similarity between the Chinese Communist tactics in Korea and the Japanese tactics in the last war.—Reuter.

POSITION PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY

Tokyo, Jan. 31. Lieutenant-General Matthew Ridgway, United States Eighth Army Commander, today described the situation on the Korean western front "in a way that Monty understands—perfectly satisfactory."

Visiting Puerto Rican troops camped at the front in a battered Korean village in two feet of mud churned up by United Nations vehicles, he said, "The situation now is perfectly satisfactory. Field-Marshal Montgomery would know what I mean."

"I was under him in the Ardennes in December, 1944 with the Eighteenth Airborne Corps."

"Monty was so surprised at such a report from me that he sent the message back for verification. I sent it back again and a few days later we stopped General von Rundstedt and then went on to the offensive." — Reuter.

Last Barrier Disappears

Lake Success, Jan. 31. The Security Council today removed the last barrier to the United Nations branding Communist China as an aggressor by striking the question of Korea off the agenda by a unanimous vote.

The Security Council thus joined in support, which is necessary before the General Assembly can proceed with the condemnation vote, as recommended by the Political Committee by an overwhelming vote.

The recommendation goes to the General Assembly after seven weeks of debate in the Political Committee and more than three months after Chinese troops began fighting General MacArthur's United Nations forces in Korea.

The United Nations Charter provides that the General Assembly cannot act on a question which is under consideration by the Security Council. So Britain called a meeting of that 11-nation body on Wednesday to formally strike the question of Korea from its agenda and clear the way for Assembly action without further delay.—United Press.



Miss Patricia Morrison, who is in England to star in "Kiss Me Kate," being greeted at Waterloo Station by Bill Johnson, who will co-star with her at the Coliseum.—Central Press.

Canberra Decides To Fight Back Against Miners

Melbourne, Jan. 31. The Acting Australian Prime Minister, Mr Arthur W. Fadden, said tonight that the Government would fight back against the "Communistic attack" of the coal miners who decided today to stage one-day stoppages each week.

In a 1,000-mile telephone talk to Melbourne from Brisbane, Mr Fadden said that the miners' decision was a "subversive attack against the community."

The decision to hold stoppages was made today by the Australian Miners' Central Council in protest against conditions attached to a recent pay award.

The Government has also threatened to invoke the Crimes Act, which would mean that troops could take over the mines.

An appeal for support for miners has gone out to the Australian Council of Trade Unions. More than 150,000 workers are already idle in Sydney because of an acute coal shortage, and industries are rationed.

Industrial unrest has also been felt on the railways, but today railway guards in Victoria fell into line with the drivers there and agreed to work up to 16 hours overtime a fortnight.

Announcing this tonight, Mr R. G. Aichart, Chairman of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, said that train ser-

vices, which it was feared would be cut by a half, would now be normal.

Mr Fadden could not add to his statement or say when the Government would invoke the Crimes Act.—Reuter.

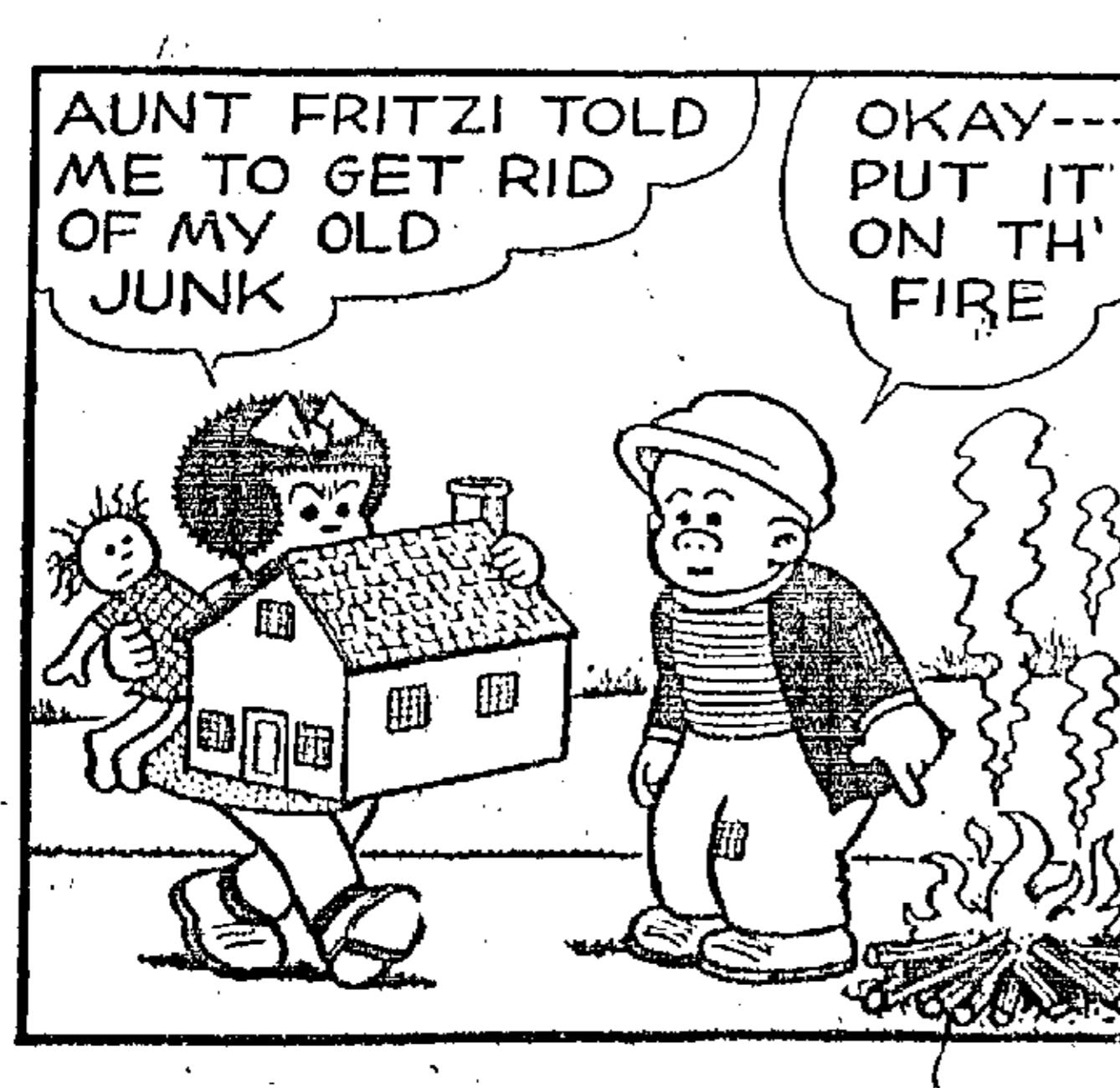
Brussels Powers Meet

London, Jan. 31. The five Brussels Treaty powers discussed civil defence measures in Western Europe at a two-day conference which ended here today, it was announced tonight.

A communiqué from the Brussels Treaty Organisation, which consists of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, said: "The existing civil defence organisations in each country were studied and measures laid down for ensuring continued close co-operation between the five." — Reuter.

NANCY

Little Red (Hot) Schoolhouse



By Ernie Bushmiller



SNOOKER CHAMPION



Alec Brown, the winner of the big snooker tournament at Leicester Square Hall who defeated the all-conquering Joe Davis.—Central Press Photo.

PEN PICTURES OF

Hendon FC's Likely Team For Hongkong Visit

By ARCHIE QUICK

The first tour outside Europe by an English amateur Soccer club takes shape. Hendon FC representatives will fly to Hongkong and the Philippines in May—£10,000 for a 20-days' trip; return air fair £380 per person, and then there are hotel bills, as well as visas to Manila costing £5 each.

The party will touch down at Rome, Cairo, Karachi and Singapore.

The Hongkong and Manila FA, who will bear the entire cost, wanted an Easter visit, but Hendon have heavy Athenian League and Cup commitments.

The Club was formed as Hampstead Town in 1908, became Golders Green in 1934 and changed to Hendon in 1947. Their most famous products were the brothers Leslie and Denis Compton, and in the past they have had Internationals in Charlie Wise, Freddie Evans and Stan Moore. Hendon in the past have visited Germany, Belgium and the Channel Islands. This season from August to Christmas they won 23 matches without defeat.

Link between Hendon and Hongkong is Stanley Greene, the club secretary, who on behalf of Thomas Cooke and Son arranges all the English International and League club tours abroad. He will make the tour of the Far East together with the chairman, Reg Raymond, two committee men and 16 players.

These are likely to include:

Goalkeeper Reg Ivey of Tufnell Park and Romford, for whom he kept goal in the 1949 Amateur Cup final at Wembley.

In his first season with Hendon, an International trialist and played for London and Isthmian League.

Right-back and Captain, Pat Lynch, an engineer. This season with Hendon, before that with Tufnell Park, played for Athemian League and Middlesex.

Left-back, Mickey Lane, a publican, who went straight to Hendon from the Army.

Right-half, Laurie Topp, an engineer and automatic choice for England, with a dozen international caps, won all the

honours of the game and captained Middlesex the season when they won the Southern Counties Championship.

Centre-half, Dexter Adams, surveyor, who gets his first International cap for England as right back against Ireland on February 3.

Left-half Billy Fisher, an engineer and 10 seasons with Hendon.

Outside right Johnny Westwood, a carpenter from Finchley Reserves, and in his first season with Hendon.

Inside right Arthur Pheby, Kent cricketer, whose duties here may prevent him making the tour, plays for Dulwich Hamlet and has played for Middlesex, Surrey and Isthmian League.

Centre-forward Ray Stroud, printer's traveller and another England International v. Wales and France. Helped Arsenal and Brentford and was in Hendon's first team at 14½ twelve years ago. International trialist with Pheby.

Inside-left Glynn Hinshelwood, a carpenter.

Outside-left Bob Avis, bank clerk and ex-400 metres champion of BAOR.

All are Londoners. Also there will be newcomer Roy Evans, who is the current International winger for Wales. If Pheby cannot travel, Hendon will take Denis Kelleher, Ireland's International captain, who is a doctor. He plays for Barnet and was in Britain's Olympic Games team in 1948.

But whereas the strength of the Irish team lay almost entirely in the pack that is not the case with this Welsh side. The threequarters and forwards are equal parts of the striking force. Each plays a definite part in relation to the other and the point of attack is constantly switching.

That is what makes this Welsh team such a grand one and what leads me to prophesy that

they will stay on top of the Rugby world for at least another couple of seasons.

If they continue to play as they did against England that prophecy will come true. But more important still the game will receive a much needed stimulus from a team who are not afraid to throw the ball around and to play real attacking football.

—(London Express Service)

WALES FOR THE TRIPLE CROWN?

By PETER DITTON

Who would be bold enough to say that this will not be another victorious year for Welsh Rugby? After the overwhelming defeat of England at St Helens, Swansea—the biggest since 1922—the odds against Wales retaining the Triple Crown, already small, shortened even further.

In the circumstances this was only to be expected. The Welshmen gave the type of display one usually associates only with visiting Dominion teams. The combination between the forwards and backs was the finest seen in Britain for years and the way in which the ball was flung about was a joy to watch.

The English team have been vigorously condemned for putting up such feeble resistance and have been described as one of the worst ever to wear the white jersey. Such criticism in my opinion is not just.

There were weaknesses in the English team, particularly in the tackling of the centre-threes. This was all the more surprising as Oakley had been given his first 'cap' in order that his crash-tackling could be pitted against the straight running of Jack Matthews.

But it was just one of those things that did not work and although the covering might have been better I am inclined to believe that the chief English fault was lack of speed.

NOT NECESSARY

Even allowing for the margin of defeat, there need not necessarily be a lot of changes in the next English team for the game against Ireland in Dublin on February 10.

It seems highly probable that hard-running John Smith of Cambridge University will be recalled on the wing and places will certainly have to be found in the pack for both Carpenter, the captain, unable to play against Wales, and Rittson-Thomas who was called in to the pack as a late substitute.

But whatever other changes the selectors make, they can take heart that their chosen XV are unlikely to run up against quite such strong opposition again this season.

This Welsh team is undoubtedly powerful. Emphasising this point is the significant fact that Bleddyn Williams, vice-captain of the British Isles team recently returned from Australia and New Zealand, is unable to command a place in the side. And yet Williams if he were qualified for England, Ireland or Scotland would be welcomed by any of those countries with open arms.

It speaks volumes also that Newport, the only team in Great Britain with a 100 per cent record this season, have only two players, three-quarter Ken Jones and wing-forward R.T. Evans in the Welsh XV.

Competition is strenuous with such great individuals in the team as Roy John, John Gwilliam, Cliff Davies, Glyn Davies, Ken Jones, Jack Matthews and Lewis Jones.

OF THE GREATEST EVER

Indeed, in years to come Lewis Jones may be acknowledged as the greatest footballer of his generation and one of the greatest ever. Certainly such a claim would not be without justification even now, for he has already played with equal distinction at full-back, stand-off half and three-quarter.

It says much for Welsh Rugby that even with this great array of individual talent available the successes of the past twelve months have not been built so much on individualism as on teamwork.

Under the inspired leadership of John Gwilliam the pack has been built up and modelled on the lines of the great Irish eight which two years ago 'steam-rollered' the men in green to their second successive Triple Crown victory.

But whereas the strength of the Irish team lay almost entirely in the pack that is not the case with this Welsh side. The threequarters and forwards are equal parts of the striking force. Each plays a definite part in relation to the other and the point of attack is constantly switching.

That is what makes this Welsh team such a grand one and what leads me to prophesy that

they will stay on top of the Rugby world for at least another couple of seasons.

If they continue to play as they did against England that prophecy will come true. But more important still the game will receive a much needed stimulus from a team who are not afraid to throw the ball around and to play real attacking football.

—(London Express Service)

Chelsea And

Mansfield

Wim Cup Ties

London, Jan. 31.

The following were the results of football matches played today:

FA CUP

Fourth Round Replays
Chester 2 Exeter City 0
Mansfield 2 Sheffield U. 1
(after extra time)

Third Division, (Southern)

Bristol R. 1 Torquay U. 1
Southend U. 1 Bristol City 1

Third Division, (Northern)

Stockport C. 5 Gateshead 2

SCOTTISH CUP

First Round Replays
Celtic 4 East Fife 2
Cowdenbeath 1 Morton 2
Dundee U. 0 Dundee 1
Elgin City 0 Hamilton 3
Hibernians 5 St. Mirren 0
Raith Rovers 1 Partick 0
Shousburgh 1 Albion R. 2

Mansfield Town are now away to Blackpool and Chelsea are now at home to Fulham in the fifth round, scheduled for February 10.

SCOTTISH CUP DRAW

The revised draw for the second and third rounds of the Scottish Cup, following today's first round replays, is as follows:

SECOND ROUND: February 10
Albion Rovers v. Clyde.
Motherwell v. Hamilton Academicals.

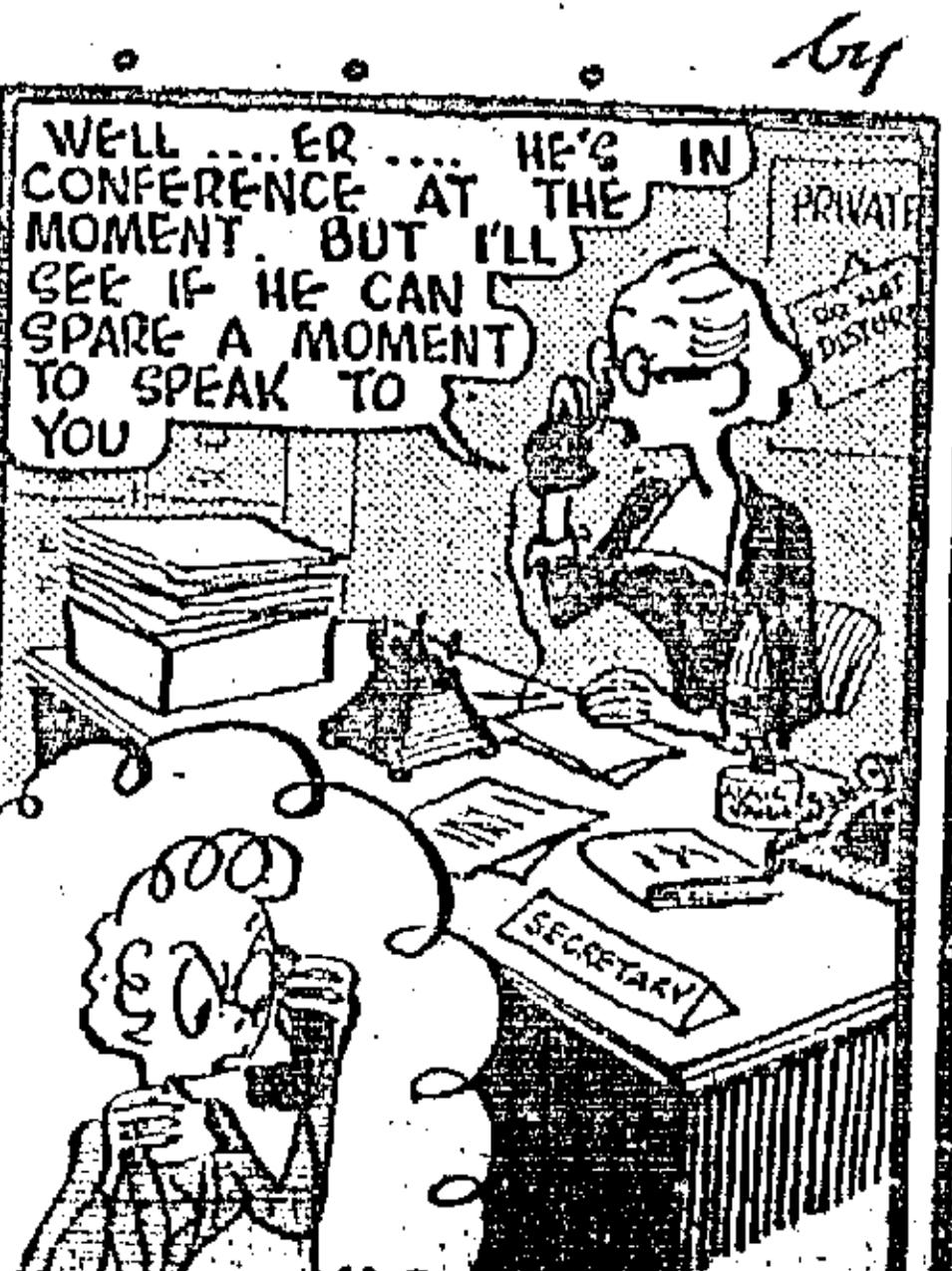
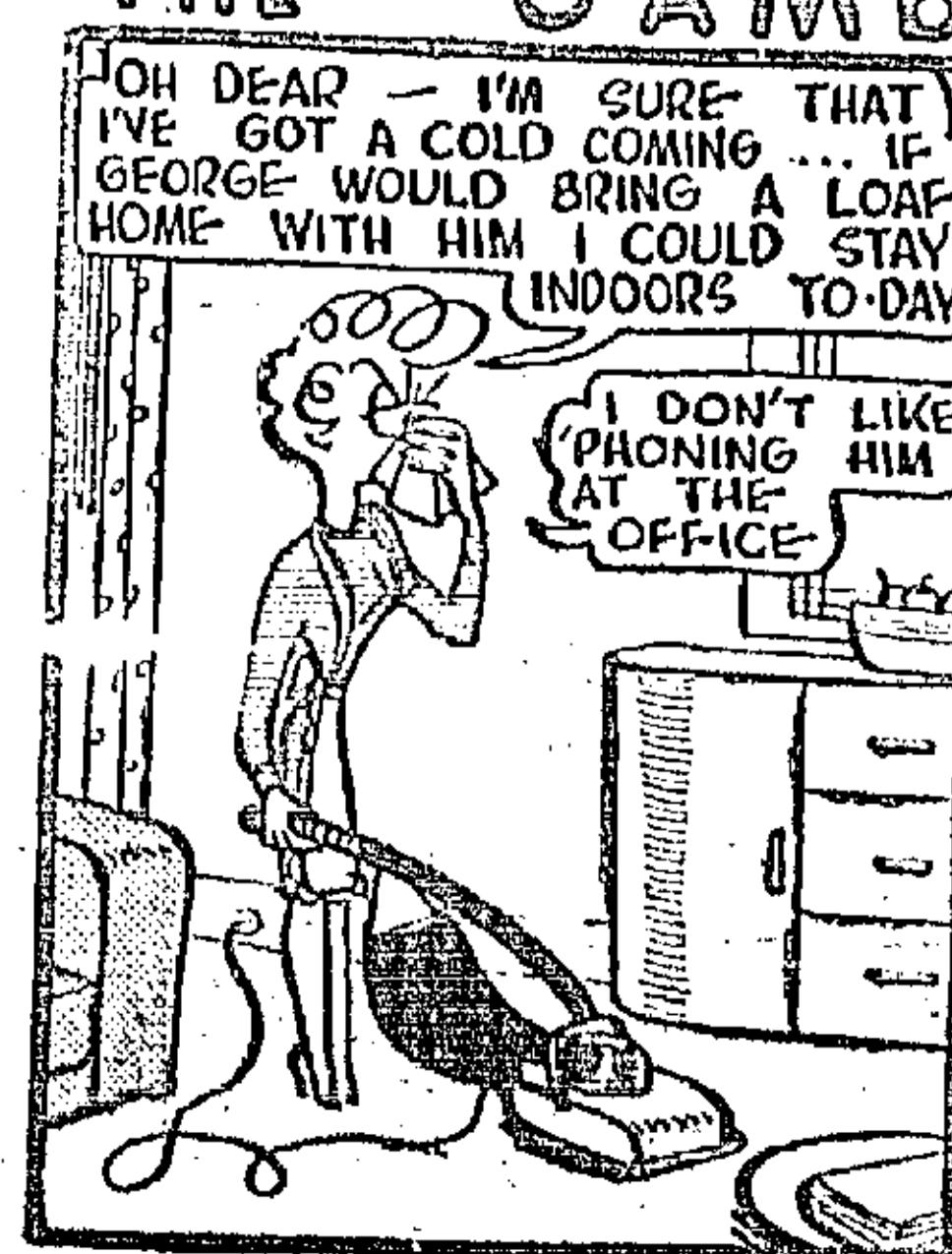
Queen's Park v. Ayr United.
Celtic v. Duns.
Rangers v. Hibernian.
Morton v. Airdrieonians.

East Stirlingshire v. Hearts.
St. Johnstone v. Dundee.
Raith Rovers v. Brechin City.
Aberdeen v. Third Lanark.

THIRD ROUND: February 24
East Stirlingshire or Hearts v. Celtic or Duns.
Morton or Airdrieonians v. Albion Rovers or Clyde.

All the other Scottish teams were granted byes.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLES



By BARRY APPLEY

Rugger Results

London, Jan. 31.
The following were the results of rugger games played today:

RUGBY UNION
Oxford University 16. Royal Air Force 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE
Wigan 38, Liverpool Stanley 10.—Reuter.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE INCREASES DANGER OF GENERAL INFLATION

London, Jan. 31.

At the end of 1950 our gold and dollar reserves stood at \$3,000 million. Since the devaluation of the pound, when they stood at \$1,425 million, they have more than doubled, and during the last quarter of 1950 they rose by \$544 million.

Mr Gaitskell estimates that for 1950 we had a surplus of £200 to £250 million in our external trade, whereas in 1949 there was a deficit of £38 million.

The main recovery came in the second half of 1950, but investors and others should note that much of the improvement was due to the bigger earnings of British companies operating overseas.

It is tempting to argue that our dollar shortage has now been overcome, but we are not yet out of the wood. Marshall Aid has now come to an end, and our dollar receipts were swollen last October by a temporary influx of funds from the United States. Our present reserves, equivalent to £1,180 million, are equal to only £393 million in pre-war pounds, and so cannot be called adequate. Last but not least, while the rise in world prices may have added £100 million to the proceeds of our exports, it has added £400 million to the cost of our imports. Therefore, to paraphrase the Red Queen, we have to export £300 million more in order to stay in the same place.

This rise in world prices is one of the symptoms of the world's chief problem for 1951. In brief, this problem is the impact of rearmament upon a world economy, which was already seriously strained. We can see other symptoms around us. There are the shortages of zinc, sulphur and sheet steel. There is the new fuel crisis. The new spate of wage demands, either granted or under discussion, means fundamentally that the producer, rather than the consumer, is trying to call the tune. Superimposed upon all is the rise in commodity prices.

INFLATION THREAT

The first need is a clear lead. As regards rearmament, "industries want to be told what they are to do... the flow of orders and specifications has been slow, and only a minute percentage of the productive facilities of the country have been put on defence work... the situation is not satisfactory from the viewpoint of national defence or in respect to the outlook for production and employment in the industries affected by materials shortages."

You might think these words applied to Great Britain. If so, you would be completely justified. Actually they are taken from the current Review of the National City Bank of New York, and they were written about the United States.

Thus America's problem is our problem, and up to a point we must look for the same solution. Both countries must face the temporary and partial dislocation of industry due to the switch to rearmament, and both must recognise that expenditure upon rearmament creates new purchasing power while producing no new goods for the general public.

America is beginning to recognise the inflationary implications of this diversion. Even before President Truman's message to Congress on economic affairs, a group of 220 economists had already reached certain conclusions. These include Government economy, enough taxation to establish a Budget surplus, and restrictions of credit. Not all these conclusions are applicable here.

Thus we already have a Budget surplus, and credit is already restricted in several directions. To that extent America is fortunate in having slack to take up, which we took up long ago.

Nevertheless, while I showed last week that we should not need new taxation for purely fiscal purposes, we may need it to counteract the inflationary pressure of rearmament. The National City Bank argues that, in America's case, new taxation should be on consumption and not on production—in other words, heavier excise taxes rather than heavier income and profits taxes. "Taxing spending," the writer says, "will encourage saving."

NEW STRAINS

How true this is, especially when we have just learned that in 1950 the National Savings campaign ended £2½ million on the wrong side. The mischief is that in our case excise taxes such as purchase tax have already reached the limit of tolerance. Once more we find ourselves faced with new strains, when we have no margin in hand.

Our Government's policy is to give rearmament and exports the first call on our productive resources, with home capital development running third, and the home consumer coming last. As a matter of abstract planning, this is impeccable. Unfortunately it ignores the fact that the consumer is also the producer. If you squeeze him too hard as consumer, he will cease to produce.

This is a world-wide problem, and it must never be forgotten that it concerns human beings. The first need is to create a sense of urgency, so that people are inspired, not nagged, to do the right thing, with all possible speed. Next, there must be international co-operation over the distribution of raw materials, so that any shortages are mitigated as far as possible. The establishment of commodity groups is a move in that direction. Finally, people must be encouraged and helped to produce more. This is even more important than persuading them or forcing them to consume less. These are the keys to our economic policy for these years of rearmament.

Grain Price In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 31.
Price of grain futures closed today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel	2.52
Spot	2.51-1/4
December	2.52-1/8-3/4
March	2.48-2.48-1/4
May	2.49-2-1/4
July	2.49-2-1/4
Corn	1.79
Spot	1.79-3/4
December	1.81-1/4-1/2
March	1.81-1/4-1/2
May	1.81-1/4-1/2
July	1.81-1/4-1/2
Rye	1.81-1/4
December	1.83-1/2
May	1.83-1/2
Oats	98-1/4
December	98-1/4-98
March	98-1/4-98
New York flour—per 200 lb. sack	\$13.40—United Press.

The Man Who 'On The Inside' Tells All About The RED EVIL IN BRITAIN

In A New Book Reviewed By George Murray

UNTIL it died a few years ago I was a regular reader of a paper called the Weekly Review, which pleaded the cause of Distributism—or a property-owning democracy. It seemed to provide a grain of sense in a crazy world—which is perhaps what killed it.

Little did I think that an equally assiduous reader was Mr Douglas Hyde, then the news editor of the Daily Worker. Still less could anyone have imagined that the little weekly paper began for Mr Hyde a self-questioning which, in the end, led him from Communism to Catholicism.

Even more important, it has resulted in one of the most thorough and authentic exposures of the Communist conspiracy yet to be produced.

Mr Hyde has written his book, "I Believed," really from the "inside," yet he has done it quietly and without sensationalism. That makes it the more deadly.

Decent, loyal people will recoil from these revelations with horror. Here are to be found immorality, treachery, spying, lying, and cheating in their most ruthless forms. They spring from the fathomless cynicism of those who believe in nothing, human or divine, except their Communist "faith."

On a small scale this cynicism was seen in the crude jokes made in the Daily Worker office about the coffins of little children killed in a German air raid on London. Or in the remark of one of the reporters to Mr Hyde:

"You know, old man. I've noticed an increasing tendency on your part when briefing reporters to make references to the need for truth and honest and fair reporting. What the hell's come over you?"

Russo-German Trade Pact

Berlin, Jan. 31.
An East German Government delegation, headed by the Trade Minister, Dr George Handke, flew from East Berlin on its way to Moscow today to negotiate a new Soviet-East German trade pact, Berlin Radio reported.

The Soviet Union and East Germany signed their first post-war trade agreement in April, 1950. It provided for Soviet supplies of foodstuffs in exchange for manufactured goods and some chemicals.—Reuter.

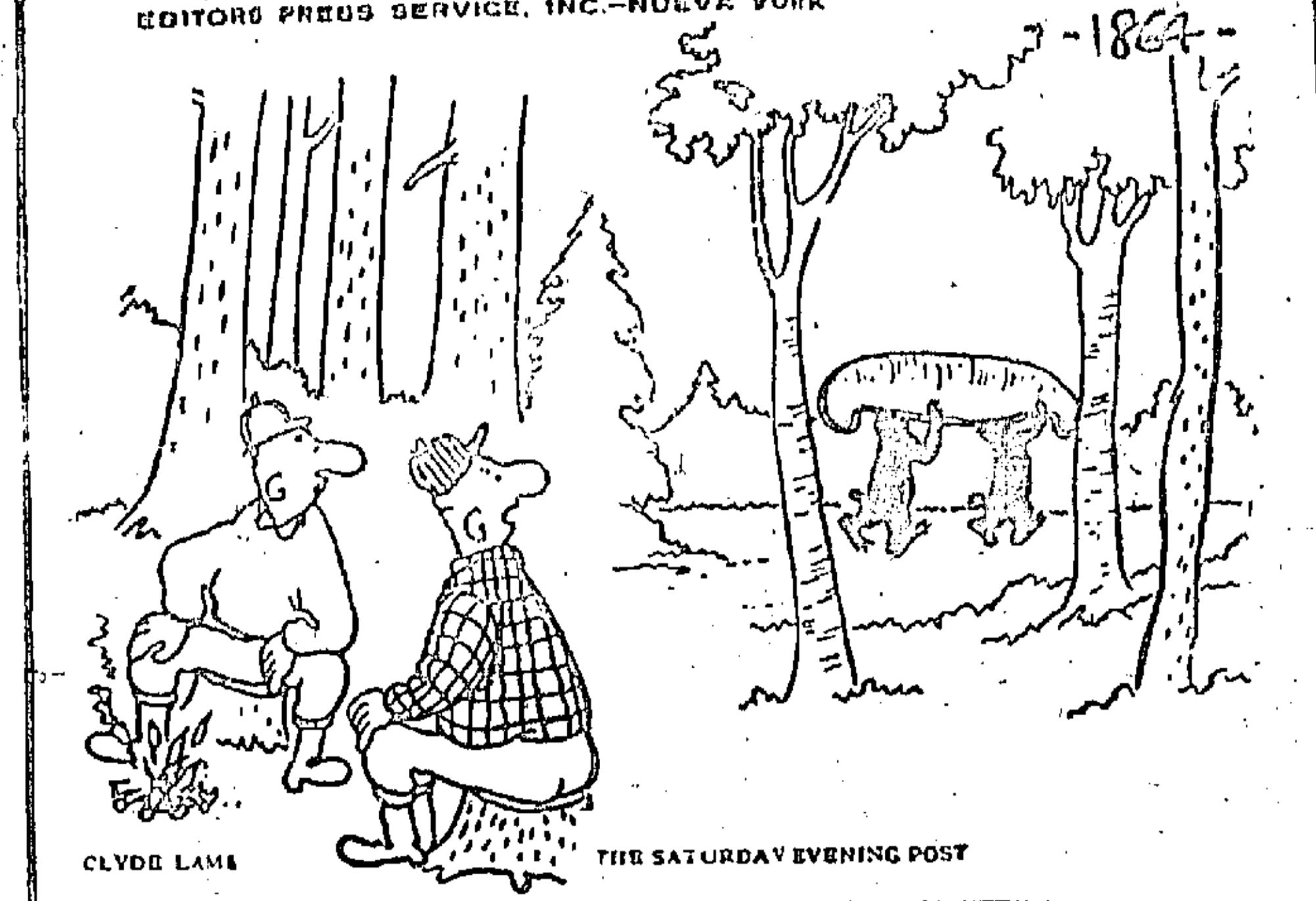
LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 31.
Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:

No. 1 rubber, in cents per lb.	64-65
March	63-63½
April/June	59-60
July/September	54½-55
October/December	51 nominal

—United Press.

EDITORIAL PRESS SERVICE, INC.—NUEVA YORK



"Say — isn't that our canoe."

The book provides shrewd character sketches of Mr Palmer Dutt, the most powerful Communist in Britain, the late Mr William Rust, editor of the Daily Worker, and others.

The author's introduction to the Worker gave him a greater knowledge of what he calls the "very loose, amoral atmosphere" prevalent in the Communist Party.

Many instances are given of the way in which men and women—and especially women—flouted what they called "bourgeois morality." Marxism has other deplorable effects upon women:

"Go to any Communist Party Congress," says the author, "and watch the hard-faced women who go to the rostrum.

"It is something of which the party leaders are themselves painfully aware. Always they are seeking to attract to the party 'typical working-class housewives,' but few of those who come to the party are in that category at the start, and still less remain in it for long.

Great Courage

"WE get women into the party and they are all right for just as long as they remain obscure," one Political Bureau member explained to me, "but within 12 months of our turning them into Marxists they are about as attractive as horses."

Well, there it is. I have but skimmed the surface of this dark tale of conspiracy. It should be read by all who are concerned with their country's safety. Mr Hyde has shown great courage in writing it.

"I Believed," by Douglas Hyde (Heinemann, 10s. 6d.)

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray
Dealer: South.
Game all.

N.
♦ Q 8 7 6 3
♦ J 7 2
♦ 3 4
♦ K 6 5

W.
♦ A 2
♦ A 5
♦ A ♦ J 8 3
♦ J 10 9 4

E.
♦ K J 9
♦ 8 4
♦ 7 6 5 2
♦ 8 7 3 2

S.
♦ 10 5 4
♦ K Q 10 9 6 3
♦ K 10
♦ A 9

North's overbidding on this hand from rubber Bridge might have resulted in a calamitous penalty. West bid Two Diamonds over South's One Heart, and North produced a free bid of Two Spades without the slightest justification. East passed and South made the jump rebid of Three Hearts his hand appearing to be much improved by his partner's Spade call. Still optimistic, North raised to Four Hearts which mercifully was not doubled.

West led ♦ J to South's ♦ A. Declarer gave his hand away by prematurely cashing ♦ Q and leading ♦ K. West won and played ♦ A and ♦ 2, enabling East to cash his Spade winners and to return a Diamond. After this detour South was three down.

London Express Service.

SUDDEN SWOOP IN NEW YORK

Brooklyn Addresses Surrounded By Armed Police

Eighty-Three Chinese Held As Fifth Column Suspects

(BY R. M. McCOLL)

New York, Jan. 31. In a blinding snowstorm long before dawn today several hundred armed police and special Immigration agents surrounded three addresses in Brooklyn and arrested 83 Chinese in a "counter-attack" on a dangerous Red Chinese fifth column in the United States.

The round-up came after the American authorities had come to the conclusion that repeated appeals by Radio Peking to "form a liberating fifth column in the heart of the enemy's country" must be taken seriously.

Malan Seeks To Discredit U.N.

Cape Town, Jan. 31. Dr Daniel Malan, the South African Prime Minister, told Parliament today that he would shed no tears if the United Nations came to ruins.

There was a need for a world organisation but unless the United Nations was placed on a different foundation it could not work, he said. Dr Malan said that the United Nations was not fulfilling the purpose for which it was established.

When it was formed it was meant to be a world Parliament, but soon afterwards it became interested in the domestic affairs of member countries.

The lobby at the United Nations Assembly was a free market, where the members bid for each other's votes, which were pawned around, he said.—Reuter.

Earthquake Hits Peru

Lima, Jan. 31. A strong but brief earthquake rocked a section of the Peruvian coast at 12.30 p.m. today, causing panic in this city and at least seven other coastal cities.

No serious damage or casualties were reported immediately.

Lima was struck during the noonday rush while the narrow streets were filled with thousands of workers en route home for lunch. At the first rumble, crowds dashed wildly toward the open plazas. Several women fainted in the streets and some persons were knocked down in the scramble, while many dropped to their knees in prayer on reaching the plazas.

Here, where earthquakes have a long history of death and destruction, a tremor such as today's can send virtually the entire population into hysteria.—United Press.

Retaliation By Britain

London, Jan. 31. Britain will soon impose restrictions on the movements of Hungarian diplomatic staff in London similar to those Hungary has placed on the movements of foreign diplomats in Budapest, it was believed in usually well-informed quarters here today.

The British move is expected to be parallel to the Hungarian decision and to restrict the movement of Hungarian diplomats to a radius of some 18 miles from the centre of London unless permission in writing to travel outside the limits has been requested and granted in advance.—Reuter.

For weeks past, said Mr Edward Shaughnessy, New York Director of Immigration Services, tonight, evidence "has been piling up that organised groups of Communists, all of them illegal entrants to America, were in existence in New York."

The big tip-off came when a Chinese who had drunk too much rice wine talked indiscreetly in a Brooklyn street. Undercover investigations started of the Kang Jai Benevolent Association. The Kang Jai is one of New York Chinatown's apparently staid and respectable descendants of the oldtime "tongs" which used to produce vivid little "wars" 30 years ago.

Nowadays the tongs are a cross between a chamber of commerce, a Christmas club and a benevolent organisation for the needy. But the Kang Jai was different. There, says Mr Shaughnessy, Chinese agents were told to report for "instructions".

At 4 a.m. in biting cold, police started rapping on the doors. Shivering Chinese were bundled into Black Marias and taken to Ellis Island. And in cupboards at the Kang Jai "important quantities of Communist literature" were found. **"UNFORTUNATE CLASHES"**

Over on the other side of the Continent—3,000 miles distant—in San Francisco, there is trouble in Chinatown. There, beside the Golden Gate, 27,000 Chinese form the largest group

of Chinese outside China itself. Lately there have been "unfortunate incidents" involving American sailors and local Chinese.

Chinese—Americans have been discriminated against in shops and feelings have started to rise. But San Francisco's municipal authorities are doing their best to soothe matters because—unlike New York—San Franciscans are sure that their Chinese fellow-citizens are loyal.—London Express Service.

Editor Arrested In Bangkok

Bangkok, Jan. 31. The editor and the owner of the pro-Communist Chinese language newspaper, Chaun Min Pao, were arrested today for urging a "boycott of Hollywood movies and other American goods."

The two men, both Chinese, were held for deportation as violators of the law which forbids newspapers to publish material likely to prejudice Thai relations with friendly nations.—United Press.

General Assembly To Act On "Aggressor Resolution"

Lake Success, Jan. 31.

The United Nations General Assembly will meet tomorrow to debate yesterday's recommendation by the Political Committee to brand Communist China as an aggressor in Korea. Approval of the recommendation is a foregone conclusion.

Meantime, the Security Council of the United Nations has deleted the Korean question from its agenda.

Britain proposed the deletion, the Soviet Union quickly agreed and all 11 members held up their hands when the President called for the vote.

Mr Antonio Quedero (Ecuador), the President, remarked, "I am glad that at this meeting at last we have achieved unanimity."

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) told the Council it might be argued that the Council, in fact, had not been exercising its functions in respect of the Korean issue because of the Soviet veto.

Formal removal of the item from the agenda would remove any technical grounds, he said.

Sir Gladwyn added that this action, in Britain's view, would not invalidate in any way the action already taken on Korea by the Council nor would it prevent the Council from taking up the matter again if it decided to do so by a simple procedural vote.

M. Semyon Tsarapkin (Russia) reiterated the Russian argument that the Korean question had only been put on the Council's agenda in an illegal manner in any case. He would vote, therefore, in favour of deletion.

After the unanimous vote the Council adjourned without fixing the date of its next meeting.—Reuter.



These three English lovelies found the English winter not to their liking and decided to spend a long week-end on the French Riviera, where bathing costumes were the order of the day. Here the trio trip back to shore after a day of boating.

India Will Refuse Seat On Committee

New Delhi, Jan. 31.

India would not accept a seat on the Good Offices Committee envisaged in the United Nations resolution branding China as an aggressor in Korea, usually reliable sources here said today.

Reports from Lake Success had said that the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Nasrullah Entezam, was anxious that India's chief delegate, Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, should serve on the Committee along with himself and Mr Lester Pearson, of Canada.

Authoritative Indian quarters in New Delhi described the Political Committee's vote in favour of the United States resolution as an "unfortunate decision" impairing the chances of a negotiated settlement of the Korean war and of other Far Eastern problems.

India voted against the resolution.—Reuter.

Italy Drops A Hint

Rome, Jan. 31.

The Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, said today that Italy had no objections to the entry of Communist China to the United Nations but at the same time "we should also hope for a solution to our own admission to the United Nations".

Speaking at a Parliamentary Committee session on foreign policy, Count Sforza made his comment in answer to a Communist query.

He said, "It is ridiculous to think that Italy is not willing to see lessening of the international tension in the Far East. We have no reason to object to the entry of the Chinese Popular Government into the United Nations but we should also hope for solution of our own admission."—United Press.

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NOTICE

By mutual consent Mr T. J. Wang has severed his connection with this Company as of January, 31st 1951.

Commercial Investment Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1951.

NOTICE

I have resigned my Directorship in Commercial Investment Company, Limited, as from January, 31st 1951 and am no longer connected with that concern.

T. J. WANG.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1951.

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